Repudiation.

Among the most interesting questions springing up at the North in political Conventions and being engrafted on party platforms, is that of taxing the bonds of the Napoleon Gun and Napoleon Musket to the United States, and some papers and public men go so far as to openly advocate the repudiation of the public debt of the present system, the necessity of a new one General Government. When we see men like Senator Wade, occupying the second the genius of great Casan gives out no new official position under the Government, openly advocating a spirit of agrarianism reveal the new direction. MINERVA ne and giving the weight of his great influ- Bonaparte disdains classic habiliments and ence and official position to the fell spirit bursts forth in nankeen shorts. of lawlessness, which seems about to spread to see his words finding an echo in others. work of reform is by ridding themselves of the onerous weight of the public debt.

from many quarters upon this subject, we from Pomeroy's LaCrosse Democrat:

The Government, which was intended by the framers thereof to protect the people, has weven its war debt into the hearts of its supporters, not for the perpetuation of liberty but for the enrich- feet. ment of an aristocracy. The people gave blood, money and life to restore the Union. The war was a miserable failure in all, save the enrichment of speculators. The war is ended, at least for a time, but the people have lost more than they gained in liberty, wealth and happiness. The Union is not restored, peace does not pre-vail, the sword is still the abiter in the South, even after the people lately in honest rebellion have given up in good faith.

The rights of citizens everywhere were guaranteed by the Constitution, which said taxation should be equal. On that Constitution was all that makes America great creeted. The republican party declared it a league with hell and a covenant with death and destroyed it. In doing this it de stroyed the walls which supported the fabric. If the Constitution is not binding on the administration which created the war debt, the debt created by the authority of the "mock king," clearly in violation of the right and the bond of Stateshood is not binding on the people and is so being

considered. The war debt was conceived in sin, brought forth in wickedness, nurtured by false smiles and augmented five-fold to benefit the leeches, profigates, speculators, thieves, perjur rs and swind-lers who, under protection of radicalism fatten | The First Gold Medal of Merit for the highest

We respect the open enemy more than the one who stea from those who fight. And this sums up the history of the United States Bonds One year since in behalf of the people, not for the Democratic party alo

taxation or repudiation. You sneered at the idea. adjourned, first adding to the load of taxation already too grievous for a willing, working people As you refused, so do we now increa e the demand and this time it is openly for repudiation. And you may make the mest of it. The little crowd is The paper which first dered to point a pen to the heart of the evil which is stranging American prosperity, has now a circulation of more than fifty thousand copies per week. The people are with us.

The sons of toil are with us. The millions who by legislation were made slaves of a bondholding aristocracy are marching with us to wipe out that debt. You cut through the Constitution under cover We cut through at the demand of a General

Lincoln won glory by emancipating the blacks who toiled to support an aristocracy. He ran his pen through the Constitution to write Emancipa-

And we propose to emancipate whites and blacks by running our pen through the same hole | devise and execute such diabolical vento write in plain old Roman capitals-REPUDIA-

And if Lincoln was the saviour of his country for emancipating from toil those who by labor ad ded to the wealth of others, how much more is he black and white. The war was a failure. The Bonds are a curse and a drag to the whoels of progress.

The bondholders are aristocrats exempt from

The bonds and their holders are eyo-sores to labor, and those who hold bonds may lock them up in American bastiles, or in a few years stack them

like hay cocks on the prairies, and no one will mo-Republican! Talk it over! Argue it! Sneer and cavil-threaten and denounce-if you do no

care for those who toil, why should they care for not have been in Paris, or he, too, would you? And you who talk against it, please answer if you can the arguments we shall use from week to week in this work for the poor ! Let those who are coward close their mouths and labor on to fill the guzzlers and gorgers who are exempt from taxation while we, with the spikes of reason, nai! still higher the head-light—Repudiation !
And let those who would not fight for their country protect the Bonds they stole if they can ! The other matter, founded in equity and

justice and upon an honest desire that the property of the country should pay its pro rata share of the public expenses, possibly, however, leading in the same road which the La Crosse Democrat so plainly blazes out, is the fact that in all the Democratic and Conservative conventions recently held, there has been an open demand of taxes being Horatio! Why may not imagination trace imposed upon United States Bonds, and in at least one Republican convention, that of MAINE, this same position is intimated, by a resolution declaring that taxation on National bonds and stocks should be adjusted at once by Congress on constitutional principles of equality.

We cannot see how the Republican party that it is to be made one of the great issues like hands. of the coming campaigns. The gist of the question is contained in the following resolution, which is the leading plank of the Democratic and Conservative platform of Chickering & Son, in a Cavalry charge

" Resolved, That the United States bonds ought to be taxed; that the exemption from taxation of to be taxed; that the exemption from taxation of about one-third part of the entire wealth of the of such people wearing the honors for which fact not to be wondered at. Relying upon tion and devastation around. Many shown a depth of love and veneration in country, in the shape of Government securities. is an outrage upon the rights of the people ; that it is in violation of every principle of justice, and subversive of the very foundation principles of the whole pigmy breed ! our government as established by our fathers; it tends to foster and protect the rich capitalists and bendholders at the expense of the laboring class, For a long time, by some means, has not casting the heavy burden of taxation from the favored protected few upon the back of the un- been coming to us until very recently. We protected poor man, whose life and strength are being constantly exhausted to pay the deficit in taxes resulting from this injustice.

It certainly looks as if the working much pleasure. On the 23d July, inst. classes of the North are making the attempt | the editor has a capital article on to unite for their own interests. Is it to be wondered that the poor, maimed soldier. who, barely able to support his family, should be unwilling to be taxed to protect the bond-holders, who grew rich through the patriotism and by the sufferings of himself and comrades? These questions may lead to political complications which may have a wonderful bearing upon the future destiny of the country.

The Future.

Although Napoleon III. is apparently solely occupied with industrial pursuits and peaceful addresses, he has, we think, "a tones, his "voice is still for war." He is still the Emperor-still the Warrior. Lucus a non lucendo. He talks peace; he therefore means war. He meditates another coup d'etat. His mighty brain is even

piter-like, the fruit of that travail will be

Bitterly conscious of his impotence in the prevailing mode of warfare, he has from time to time sought to graft changes and improvements thereon, but with a result so unsatisfactory as barely to enable him to whip poor Austria. The failure of accomplish the desired success, baving demonstrated its impossibility under the became at once apparent. Unfortunately scintillation. CELESTIAL light alone can

The best authorities on Chinese Tactics over the country like a besom of destruc- lay down the following as the correct mode tion and engulf in common ruin every en- of fighting. A detachment of light troops terprise and all industry, we erenot surprised as skirmishers, with tin horns, supported by a line of heavier troops with trombones, who think the easiest way to begin the great is thrown well forward, followed by the main line armed with tremendous gongs. The advance is made, not with the regular Among the numerous articles we find cadenced step of soldiers, but by a series of somersani's and ground and lofty tumgive the following characteristic extract bling generally. The roar of battle, from the gongs and trombones and tin horns, is terrific, and together with the unique mode of advance is said to produce quite an ef

Recent developments in Paris show plainly that a ray of CELESTIAL light has penetrated the Imperial brain. The Emupon his enemies worthy of himself, his nation and his great predecessor. Read the following and see the whole thing in a

CHICKERING & ROSS American Dianes Triumpiana. In addition to THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR, the Emperor Napoleon, in person, accompanied the presentation with the decoration of THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR. Cable Dispatch, Paris Exposition, July 1, 1867. "STEINWAY & Sons, of New-York,"

have been awarded degree of perfection in grand, square and upright Pianes. ELIAS HOWE, JR.,

awarded a GOLD MEDAL. And created a Knight of the LEGION OF HONOR by the EMPEROR NAPOLEON SEWING-MACHINE.

A Division of red-haired, flat-bosomed scrawny, scraggy-necked, long-legged hairy-lipped women from "Down East," accompanying the advance of a line of GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, with their harsh shrill voices, with a rear guard of SEWING Machines to bind up the wounds to waterfalls and erinoline, would doubtless carry any breast-works in their front! What a hell must that bosom be, whose lord can geance! Vive l' Empereur! Vive la Division Piano! Vive la School Marm! Vive le Elias Howe, Jr.! Vice le Legion d'hona saviour who would emancipate all who toil, neur! We think the plan certainly will to American acres and gallons: succeed, but in case it should not, we beg to suggest another, equally as original and taxation and tyrants who fatten on the sweat of more efficacious. By the way, the Grand Exposition was incomplete, or our correspondents have been singularly remiss. We have seen no reference to the PATENT FIRE Extinguisher in use at one time in Lillia-PUTIA. The GREAT GULLIVER surely could have surely been made a Knight of the LEGION OF HONOR. Neither do we hear that Mrs. Soothing Syrup Winslow was made MAID OF ORLEANS. We have no doubt, however, that she is now an Orleans Maid

> Ham. Dost thou think Alexander looked in this fashion in the earth? \* \*\* \* and

smelt so? Pah! Hor. E'en so, my Lord.

Heen. To what base uses we may return, the noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a bung-hole, \* and why, of that loam whereto he was con-

verted, might they not stop a beer-barrel ? Imperious Cezar, dead and turned to clay, Might stop a hole to keep the wind away; O, that the earth, which kept the world in awe,

Should patch a wall to expel the winter's flaw. Let book men and professors say what can meet the issue-accepting it is out they will, there is a manhood, a genuine noof the question. Those of Maine who at- bility, an undefinable and ennobling some- probability, now that the right is considertempt to avoid it by their indefinite refer- thing belonging to the profession of arms, ence of it to Congress, awkwardly manifest | that attaches to no peaceful pursuit, and their fears of it, and the unanimity with its honors and rewards should not be proswhich their opponents endorse it, shows tituted by being placed in other than war-

and Swords! Pah!

SOLDIERS fight and die ! PAH!!!

The New Haven, Connecticut, Register, prize the Register highly for its independent course, and read its columns with

"THE PRESIDENTIAL SHOT. "That was an excellent shot which the President fired into the radical camp last week, when he told them that if their theory was correct, that he Southern States by their rebellion and defeat had become mere territories, subject to the will of the conquerars; then their debts which originated before the war, became also the inheritance of the conquerers. The usurpers were thrown into an awful flutter by this bomb shell. The more rothy among them could only ejacula'e their re him!" Others saw their dilemma, and they insisted that the proscribed States were still States If this be so, the question arises, where is their

representation in Congress?—and why do you place them under the mi itary rule of five Generals of the army? Thad. Stevens in his speech de fending the last bill of the despots, attempted to ious States were a belligerent power, which had been blockaded as such, and now being conquermust be created. This is the meaning of "reconstruction." But if this be sound doctrine, why was the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery submitted to them? If the amendment was valid without their concurrence, why is the present constitutional amendment submitted

apacity and political experience into disrepute The negroes are not likely to be wiser than the val between the Summer and Fall growth, Dens."

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL now in the throes of a mighty travail. Ju- ident took the opposite ground of Stevens, and the Union. Another of his arguments bearing upon the same points, is that as Congress has assumed the right of forcing black suffrage upon the South, it has an equal right to force it upon he North, all being alike States in the Union .-This is precisely the argument we have maintained in regard to the military despot sm. We have aid, in these columns, that i Congress could legall establish a military despotism over one por ion of the country in a time of peace, it would over the other portion, and we might soon look or it, in every State that was not radical, unless the people should smite this Radical party a death blow between the eyes. Summer is consistent with himself, and Stevens is equally consistent with himself, while both are irreconcilably at war with each other; yet both, with their servile folowers, go alike to the unqualified support of their omestic measures re ardles; of the Constitution

ind of all consistency. "A portion of the Radicals insist that Jefferson hose who maintain 'thad. Stevens' doctrine, that airly conquered as we conquered Mexico, con' to more punish him for treason, after the war had

ed our war with that power. "The truth is, that the Radical leaders and their followers, do not pretend to any consistency or harmony of doctrine in regard to their theory f reconstruction. They are united in the detrine that "might makes right," and is the deermination to keep the power upon which the ave hid their hands; and if they examit ary. In other words, if they cannot hold on be ndermining the Constitution, they are ready t it wholly aside, and revolutionize the whole Government. The contract two years are pregnant with mighty events. We do not doubt the

The Grape Culture in Sorth Carolina,

We have received a letter from a gratile nan residing in Kenausville, containing one allusion to the damage dene to the props in Duplin county, and showing that while the corn and cotton crop have safperor is indeed about to take a vengeance fered seriously from the recent rains and are now suffering to some extent from the drought, the grape crop-which he regrets to say is not very extensive-has not been injured at all, and the vines give every evidence of an abundant yield. The letter then goes on to argue the peculiar adaptation of our climate to grape culture, and the profit according therefrom when properly managed. The letter contains a lengthy enumeration of the various species of grape which can be profitably cultivated in this climate, and an argument in facor of a more extensive cultivation of this production by the planters of our State.

The cultivation of the grape for winemaking has been greatly neglected heretofore by our farmers, whose attention has been absorbed in the more important ques tion of raising grain. We have no doubt, however, that in the course of time more att naion will be paid to grape culture; but at present our farmers, though imbued with enterprise, cannot undertake it exten-

The beneficial effects attendant upon purity in the manufacture of wines would be one of the happiest results in connection with this grape culture by our people, and from careful observations drawn from experience and reliable estimates, we have reason to believe that our climate is most favorable for their culture.

From a work on the cultivation of the vine by A. Dubrenii, Professor of Arbericulture and Visiculture in the Royal School following table of the area of the vine in Europe, and the amount per acre, reduced

Acres	Millions gallens	Gallons
	Symmetry	1, 4
Austria and her pro- vinces	711	265
Greece and her is- lands	8	195
Haly 2 887.970	1,275	411
France	854	176
Spain	141	152
Portugal 238,751	26	107
Belgium, Switzer- land, and Ionian		
fslands	4	33

German States ... 358,338 52 - 149vine culture in Europe is 12,285,780.

is 3,107,039,000 gallons. ble than it is in Europe. at once to the destruction of his en mies.

To show the amount in value per acre produced in Europe we give another ta

	Fotal Amount.	Per Acre.
Anstria, and her prov-	\$178,500,000	\$566 16
Greece, and Grecian Islands	2,040,000	18.82
Italy	318,750,000	110 37
France	221,000,000	44 07
Spain	36,125,000	37 92
Portugal	6,375,000	26.70
Belgiam, Switzerland		
Ionian Islands	942,500	8.50
German States	13,026,250 =	37 18

Negro Office-Polding,

The leading Northern papers, both Radical and Conservative, are busy with the subject of negro office-holding, and the ed conceded to this class, of their availing quence which will attend this event.

the very element from whom they expect charity. support, opposition of a formidable character, and which will blast all their hopes of public advancement. The negro sees himself in a position which promises every hope of advancement, and the claim that one of their race is entitled to the nomination for the Vice Presidency is but the prelude to others which are sure to follow .-We make the following extract from the New York World of the 26th instant, in volutionary cry of "impeachment!" "away with which the event apprehended is shown to be most probable. The consequences, as predicted by the World, partake in a great and will, doubtless, be productive of a pojustify it solely upon the ground that the rebel- litical revolution which will lead us forth from the state of anarchy and chaotic conbrought us:

The World says: The disfranchisement of nearly all the intelli-gent and capable Southern whites tends to bring

laws which invest them with power. When the The bark no longer runs any more than in laws set a stigma on capacity and experience, the negro, who derives all his importance from the same laws, will not hold these qualifications in honor. When the laws which make him eligible to all offices, declare everybody ineligible who has ever held an office, they educate the negro into ontempt for mental qualifications, and teach him that a community is more likely to prosper by osracising its most capable men than by electing hem to effice. Even if the negroes should be h-posed to vote for qualified candidates they will not be permitted, all such men being degraded in-

to political outcasts. Legislation which thus does violence to common sense and inverts the order of nature by ordainng that the tail of society which contains no orains shall be its head, and the head which has he brains shall draggle in the dirt, such preposterous legislation leads to no good. The negroes will be justified in electing themselves to office, when they can find nobody more capable whom the law permits them to choose. But a govern-Davis was and is a traitor, and ought to be hung, ment thus composed of, and controlled by, the most ignorant classes, will excite the contempt and derision of the intelligent part of the commo nity. It can never be self-sustaining, for the rease Confederate States were a belligerent power, son that the whites who will scorn and deride i are a majority of the inhal itants though they may be a minority of the voters. The reconstruction nded, than we could properly have punished the scheme of Congress, therefore, entails upon the head of the Mexican nation after we had conclu- tax-payers of the whole country the perpetual buren of maintaining great armies in the Southern States to keep down the majority, and prevent a bloody could et of the two races thus placed in unnatural relations.

The New York Herald of the same date, in an article also commenting upon the sub jeet which we publish elsewhere in full, ays : "They have only to demand a share of the honors and offices to get them Hence, we may confidently expect, and during the present session of Congress, that sprinkling of members of African decent in both houses suggested by Senator SUMNER." Let the negro advance and advocate his claims to preferment among his Date. Let him demand a share of the honors and offices, and let him get them. And let us see what effect his election and subsequent admission to Congress will have upon the theory-loving and boasted philanthropic North. Let their theory be put into practice, and let the dear negro assume a station of equality among their own representatives in the houses of Congress, who have said that he was, and created him, politically, their equal, and in some instances treated him socially as such. Then in their Sammer caucuses can they seat themselves side by side with the dusky sons of Africa, and bring into frequent requisition handkerchiefs whose perfume is powerless to relieve them from any sense of oppression they may physically experi-

Notwithstanding party ends may be gained by this course, the effect which the vent will have upon the minds of the Northern people who are strong in their prejudices against, and antipathy for, the negro, will be great, and is foreshawdowed by the Herald in the expression of the following apprehension: "We apprehend that the result will be a general reaction against the Republican party in the Northern States; for we know there is a stronger wall of white predjudice against the negro i the North than exists in the South." From the conclusion of this article, to which we have so frequently alinded, we extract the fol

We may expect, then, when the blacks assume the political balance of power of ten reconstruct-Southern States, and send up their black reresentatives to Congress, that there will be a revolutionary reaction against them among the of Arts and Trades in Paris, we extract the | waites of the North which will upset the republi-

This will, in all probability, be the solution of be experiment of the political organization of the blacks against the whites in the South-a reaction of the whites against the blacks and the republi can party in the North. Meantime, however, we however, upon the age and objects of the suspect that the spontaneous and powerful popu lar movements North and South in behalf of Gen eral Grant for the succession will carry everything before them; but with the settlement of this ques tion there will unquestionably come a decisive Northern revolution on this other and momentons issue of negro political and social equality. Gen. Miles' Report of Destitution in North

The Assistant Commissioner of the Freed-The aggregate number of acres under men's Bureau for this State, Brevet Maj. General Miles, in a report detailing the The total average yield of wine per year operations of the Bureau during the past menth, which has been forwarded to Wash-PEROR, in case of another failure, to proceed this country must become far more profita-

There is a class of persons in this state who are ie innocent sufferers by the late war, and whose oudition is deplorable, and who are the objects These are the poor white women and children left widows and orphans, their fa hers, husbands, and brothers having been killed or crippled during the rebeliion. They are count ed by thousands, and are now living on charity and the future presents no brighter prospects for them-they must live in idleness and want for the remainder of their lives, or until capital and enno employment for them. Hundreds have gon into the fields and endeavored to earn enough to sustain life, but their feeble constitutions soon break down under the burning sun. If this class of people were in any of our manufacturing towns | which Colonel Wyatt is continually mak-New England, they could be enabled to fill a sphere of usefulness, and enjoy all the comforts f life, and at the same time give to their chil lren the advantages of education which are dehed in their present position. If employment ry, this bureau would furnish them with trans-

themselves of the privilege and the conse- and melancholly facts, but nevertheless family. This lady is here to recuperate the Journal all we wish it. In the meantrue, although somewhat colored. Con-That the negro should aspire to office is siderable destitution prevails, but is not past few months, and enable her to prosemost natural, in view of his enfranchise- confined entirely to the class enumerated cute her studies and fill her future engage-Pianes and Pistols! Sewing Machines ment and newly acquired right to suffrage; by Gen. Miles. Many there are who feel and that he should consider himself quali- the pangs and sufferings of want and pov- becoming one of the most popular writers Think of Elias Howe, Jr., on horse-back? fied, now that capacity and political experent, who have been despoiled of their in the South. In decking the graves of rience have been brought into disrepute by means by the hand of the ruthless soldiethe disfranchisement of nearly all our in- ry and heardess marauders who recently Flowers," she has not only wreathed her Whose "gorge rises" not at the thought | telligent and capable Southern whites, is a | swept over our land, spreading destruction | brow with never-fading laurels, but ha the strength which he is given at the ballot- of this class are now deprived, not her own heart which has awakened a re-Would that some Gulliver would squelch box by the general enfranchisement of his only of luxuries which they formerly posrace, the negro will act with a knowledge sessed, but of necessary comforts. We esof his power, and the class of white merce- teem it the duty of those who have caused naries who are aspirants themselves, those this suffering to endeavor to repair as far who expect to ride into notice by the dis- as possible the evil, actuated by a desire to qualification of their betters, will find in pay a debt and not to perform an act of

THE FARMER for August has been received. This, like all former numbers, contains much valuable reading for the agriculturalist, and we must again recommend the work to our farmer friends. The Farmer is printed at Richmond, Va.; Subscription price \$3 per year-postage two cents per copy. We shall make extracts from the work as space will permit. To-day we make the following:

CUTTING TIMBER.—The Summer is the time for cutting timber-and of the Summer months August is perhaps the best. A measure of the appearance of probability, man of observation, some years ago, wrote in such abundance. a communication on this subject for the old Farmers' Register, in which he said :-Early in the season the flow of sap is so abundant that its retention in the pores of quently premature decay. It is a well- ing Radicals in debate." known fact, that in the month of August there is a short time when the circulation

Winter; and the sap, instead of being thin and watery, as in the preceding months, becomes concentrated and viscid. I consider similar to that of the same enterprizes this period as the best time during the whole year for cutting timber. It usually occurs from the 15th to the 20th of the month, a few days earlier or later, according to circumstances, and continues only for

The proper time is when the bark ceases to run. I have frequently had timber cut in August for farming purposes-such as gates, that but few receive the patronage necesposts, and other things much exposed to the action of the weather-and I can testify that there is a compactness and solidity | numerous failures are from too great comin it when it becomes dried which I have never observed in wood cut at other seasons. My own experience does not extend further back than ten or twelve years, but I have known several cases of remarkable durability, when the timber has been ity or energy, as some of the failures have not a few of the young men of our land cut according to the old Dutch rule, in the dark of the moon in August, which is as near amply testified. the time indicated as any person, relying on lunar influence, could approximate to

## The University of North Carolina.

From a private letter received by a gen leman in this place from a friend in Chapel of the University, announced to the students a few days since, that from that day ne would no longer occupy the Presidential Chair in the Faculty. His resignation, it is reported, has been or soon will be sent in, but it is stated that it has not, as yet. been officially announced.

It was also reported that Col. W. J. MAR-TIN, Professor of Chemistry, has also tendered his resignation. If this, together with Faculty there will remain but Professors a short suspension during the terrible HUBBARD, FETTER, CHAS. PHILIPS and

The number of students now pursuing their studies at the University is stated at from eighty to ninety.

Swain's place.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

N. C. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, I Catawba County, July 25, 1867. of jealous envy, to know that while the "very large edition of your valuable paper" is being rapidly thrown off amidst the heavy, thundering noise of your monster pride and gratitude. 'steam power" press, greatly to the disturbance of our legal friends below in their "Alligator" or the merry rattling of the ature of the already heated atmosphere being much increased by the successful labors of the ever faithful Bob to "keep up steam," that at least one member of the establishment is enjoying the balmy, bracing atmosis certainly something about this place which gives cheerfulness to visitors. Whether it is the invigorating effects of the waters, the elastic and exhilirating air, or the influence of beautiful woman in the merry sunof all, cannot well be told. It depends, person affected as to the special cause of

The climate is one of the chiefest attractions of this watering place, and adds much to its healthfulness. It is rarely hot in the day and always cool and pleasant at night. during the same period. Upon several mornings since our arrival, even in the mi't of this "heated term," has been connected with the JOURNAL since a fire has proved quite comfortable, and upon one, at least, very necessary. The The editor argues that grape culture in lington, makes the following statement in air is dry and bracing, and a person rises

Among the recent improvements which equal to what it was just previous to the the liberal proprietor is continually adding to the many attractions here, is a very convenient Sulphur bath for such patients as may require or wish it. Situated near the White Sulphur Spring, the water is conducted by a pipe to a bath-house in which is placed a tub of such size as to admit the bather. It is thought this will be of great benefit to those who indulge therein. This improvement is characteristic of the efforts ing to add to the health and comfort of his

The number of visitors is gradually in- We desire to make many improvements, could be guaranteed them in any part of the coun- creasing, and the prospects for a very large rtation and they would gladly leave these scenes attendance during the next month are very flattering. Among the newest arrivals is This statement presents an array of gloomy that of Mrs. Downing and her interesting creased patronage will enable us to make somewhat from her incessant labors of the time, we will endeavor to render it a welments as an authoress. This gifted lady is sponsive echo in that of every true Southron, which will ever endear her name in hallowed association with the lost and loved.

However pleasant the scenes, the occupations and the company may be, the demands of our readers are more pressing than those of our health, and the writer will follow close upon the heels of this epistle, tearing away from the pleasures here and attending to the duties of the sanctum there, with commendable fortitude. Sometimes it requires more courage to attend faithfully to the ordinary business occupations of every day life, and shun the facinating pleasures around us, than to face the glittering bayonets of an army deployed. We take leave of the Springs with regret, and can only advise those in quest of pleasure or health to seek them here. We know of no place where both abound

Mr. Johnson told "a Democratic Congressman that he would willingly resign soul above buttons," and, in spite of its soft ed, were merely territories from which new States the wood during the act of seasoning is his position as President if he could but liable to produce fermentation, and consc- enter the Senate again and meet the lead-

> Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of London, is is nearly inactive. It is during the inter- reported as being the author of "Ecce

THE JOURNAL.

The history of newspapers in this city is elsewhere. Probably in no other department of business is there so many failures, compared with the number of successes, as a very short time. Close observation is in that of publishing newspapers. With necessary to ascertain it with exactness .- indomitable energy and enterprize, there is required such a large cash expenditure sary to meet this demand. Whether these petition or the impoverished condition of the people, we are not prepared to say. We know that it is not from a lack of abil-Since the publication of the Journal

in this place, beginning in the Fall of 1844, there have been eleven other competitors for public fayor, only one of which-THE ple of the whole State. CHRONICLE-was published at that date. Hill, we learn that Gov. Swain, President All of these, from various causes, have and is now carried on, under the manageceased to be issued; and to-day the Jour-NAL is temporarily the only paper in this city. That its prosperity, from the date of its first publication, has been a continued and increased success, is remarkable in view of the history of similar undertakings Bureau for this State. The attention of in our community. Commencing with a farmers and those who are desirous of emweekly edition in September, 1844, and a Governor Swain's is accepted, of the old daily paper in 1851, with the exception of scourge of 1862, when editors and employces were stricken down with disease to comes apparent that some method should be insuch an extent as to render it impossible to issue the paper (and even during this It will be well for our people to consider time an "extra" was published daily for who will be a suitable person to fill Gov. | Ioeal circulation), and later, during the few months following the fall of Wilmington it will be specifically stated. At the end of every and its occupation by the Federal forces in furnished these Headquarters. Reports of those February, 1865, both editions of this paper | the same time, giving particulars as to the kind have been regularly issued. And to-day, Dear Journal:-Probably it may be a though business was never so dull and source of pleasurable gratification, possibly money so scarce, the Journal was never more prosperous or established on a surer foundation. We make this statement with

While most of the newspapers as the South have, during the past twelve months, with the sharp, decisive bitings of the old given evidence of great pecuniary embarrassments, on account of a want of mail new "Liberty," (its name about the only facilities and the impoverished condition freedom the press new enjoys) the temper- of our section, and many of them have found it impossible to weather the storm, we have been enabled, by a generous sup- former employees, and by this means their port, to greatly enlarge our paper. Of the fourteen daily papers published in this phere of this mountainous section. There State since the war, but seven of them are issued now, having either entirely suspended or are published less frequently. This want of success is not confined to North CAROLINA, but is common throughout the shine of early life, or the combined power South. In Richmond, of six dailies, but three now survive, and Mr. WYNNE, who had charge of the Examiner for more than his or her hilarity. It is a fact, neverthe- a year before it was merged with the En profitable was but repeating the experience of every newspaper publisher in VIRGINIA

The present proprietors, one of whom its establishment, took charge of the paper in January, 1866, and its circulation now is nearly double what it then was, and war. We know that our circulation is lessened by the causes which operate against other papers, but when postal matters are again in full operation and our people less impoverished, the Journal will still further reap the benefits of its popularity. While grateful for this liberal support, we do not profess to be entirely blind to our efforts to give the public an enterprizing paper. What has been done in the past will be continued in the future. and inability has alone prevented. We trust the time is not far distant when income visitor to its numerous friends.

Davidson College.

rospects of this Institution. The late ommencement was a brilliant success. The speech of Governor Vance is spoken man. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon the Governor, as well asupon our friend, Colonel LAMAR, of Mississippi.

Rev. Dr. G. W. McPHAIL, of Norfolk,

Virginia, was inaugurated President. His paccalaureate and inaugural address evinced great scholarship and good taste. Among several Professors who were formally inducted into office, we are glad to see the name of table was filled. The variety and savory preour friend, W. G. RICHARDSON, as Professor of Greek and Modern Languages. With a pants. Faculty composed of such able and distinguished gentlemen and scholars, and with a fund of two hundred thousand dollars saved from the wreck of war, we anticipate a brilliant future for DAVIDSON COLLEGE .-It will not deserve a more liberal support than it will receive, for never were a people so aroused to the necessities of a good committee. education as are those of the South .-Though pecuniarily embarrassed, there are but few parents who will not spend a very large portion of their income and earnings his attention was called, which was unanito educate their children, and those institutions will be preferred which present the ablest Faculties and the most enterprise.

An erudite correspondent of a Pittsburg on the first Saturday in September. paper says that among the ladies on the Silver Palace car excursion are some of the provement and the improved agricultural most noted literati of the land.

Death of Rev. Alex. Wilson, D. P.

We learn from a private letter received from a pupil of Dr. Wilson's Classical School at Melville, Alamance county, that the venerable and distinguished principal. Rev. ALEX. WILSON, D. D., died on Monday, the 22d instant, at the advanced age of 69 years.

Dr. Wilson has for many years filled the position of principal of one of the first preparatory schools in our State with great dignity and ability and with credit to himself and benefit to the pupils of the Institution. The school under his management has been held in the highest esteem, and has always been ranked with BINGHAM'S and HORNER'S. These three have been looked upon as the great preparatory schools of the State, and have received such thorough instruction and drilling in the rudiments of the languages as to be of incalculable benefit to them in the various pursuits of life, Dr. Wilson dies sincerely regretted by the peo-

The school, we learn, will be continued. ment of Dr. John Wilson, former assistant to the late principal.

Registration of Laborers,

The following circular has recently been issued by Brevet Major General Miles, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's ploying labor is directed to it : BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN

AND ABANDONED LANDS. HEADQUARTERS ASST. COM. STATE OF N. C., Raleigh, N. C., July 22, 1867.

In consequence of the surplus of labor in some sections, and the great demand in others, it beaugurated for a more equal distribution of the same; to this end officers and agents will provide themselves with a register, and record all applications of employment desired, and laborers wanted, so that such warts may be supplied either at the local station or from distant parts of the State. The record will show sex, age, color, and nature of employment desired; if it is skilled labor ten days a list of those still unemployed will be wishing to engage laborer will be forwarded at f labor wanted, with price, to be paid, &c.

By command of Col. and Byt. Maj. Ger. NELSON A. MILLES, Assistant Commissioner JACOR F. CHUR, Byt, Lieut, Col., A. A. A. General

C. E. COMPTON, Maj, and Sub. Asst. Com's.

The course here prescribed for the employment of surplus labor, and placing it at the disposal of those who require it. will, we trust, be fraught with beneficial results to all parties. It certainly possesses the virtue of system, which alone should recommend it to the public. It would have been well, we think, to have made it incumbent upon applicants for employment to furnish a recommendation from their capacity and worth could be ascertained with more certainty. It is not yet too late to make this provision, and we hope that instructions will be furnished officers and

agents to this effect. The Bankrupt Law.

The attention of parties interested is called to section 33, of the Bankrupt Law recently passed by Congress, which is as fol-

Section 33. And be it further enacted, 'That no debt created by fraud or embezzlement of the bankrupt, or by his defalcation as a public officer. or while acting in any fiduciary character, shall be discharged under this act; but the debt may be less, that here "all goes men; as a marriage quirer, stated in his valedictory that in saying that his elitorial management was not granted under this act shall release, discharge, or ffect any person liable for the same debt for or with the bankrupt, either as partner, joint contractor, endorser, surety, or otherwise. And in all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after one year from the time this act shall go into operation no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per centum on the claims against his estate, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his reditors who have proved their claims is filed in the case at or before the time of application for

> We presume this law will be carried into effect in the Southern States. In General Sickles' General Order No. 10, the following paragraph in regard to proceedings in bankruptcy appears:

> Sixteenth: Nothing in this order shall be construed to restrain or prevent the operation of proseedings in bankruptcy in accordance with the acts of Congress in such cases made and provided for with the collection of any tax, impost, excise or charge levied by authority of the United States or of the provisional governments of North and South Carolina.

For the Journal. Minutes of the Topsail Agricultural Association, July 27, 1867. The Association, according to previous

notice, met at the residence of W. P. Pope, Esq., and was called to order by the President, Lewis W. Howard. After the reading and approval of the minutes, the examination of the crops, stock and improvements, the Association repaired to a fine grove for the discussion of the question and application of fertilizers in all their various forms. On motion, Mr. D. Durham, from the

Spring Garden and Rocky Point Club, was invited to take part in the discussion, as a corresponding member. Dr. D. M. Buie being present, by special invitation, was then called on to address the Association, We are glad to learn of the flattering who proposed to take part in the discussion, as he thought he would then be the alyses which he had made of the soils, marls, muck and composts, as well as the commerof in the highest degree as surpassing all cial fertilizers, which he has had an opporthe former efforts of this eloquent gentle- tunity of examining, all of which he gave at some length, with their adaptation to the various soils, crops, &c. After which, a rather catechetical discussion was entered into and participated in by most of the members present, becoming most animated, interesting and instructive as it pro-

Our host announced that dinner was ready, upon which the party repaired to discuss the delicacies of the season, with which the paration needs no description, from the high compliment paid them by the partici-

·After recess, the various subjects connected with the question, such as composts, grass crops, &c., were discussed at some

On motion, the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Spring Garden and Rocky Point Club, at their last meeting, were read, met the approbation of the Associatiation, which were referred to the proper

On motion of D. McMillan, the thanks of the Association were tendered to Dr. Buie for his interesting and instructive expositions of the various subjects to which mously adopted.

of a private nature, and the appointment of committees, the Association adjourned to meet at the residence of Mr. A. L. Nixon,

After the adoption of sundry resolutions

The subject for discussion being the im-TOPSALL